

a<sup>1</sup> mold. Next, natural fibers and an isocyanate and a resin mixture are placed on the skin. The isocyanate and resin mixture, the natural fiber, and the skin are then polymerized into a composite panel.

Please insert the following paragraph on page 2, at line 9:

a<sup>2</sup> FIGURE 3 is a perspective view of a formed part;

Please replace the paragraphs beginning on page 2, at line 10 with the paragraphs shown below:

FIGURE 4 is a perspective view of the formed part being trimmed utilizing a water jet trimming operation; and

a<sup>3</sup> FIGURE 5 is a perspective view of a manufacturing process showing application of an isocyanate and resin mixture onto the formed part.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 2, at line 15 with the paragraph shown below:

a<sup>4</sup> A finished vehicle door panel 10 is illustrated in Figure 1. While the application refers to and illustrates a door panel, the present invention is applicable to other vehicular panels and also non-automotive applications.

Please replace the paragraphs beginning on page 3, at line 1 with the paragraphs shown below:

a<sup>5</sup> Prior to vacuum-forming, the blank 12 is softened using heating elements 11 which may be infrared heat lamps, exhaust ports for a heated gas, or other heating methods. The blank 12 is placed on a vacuum-forming die 14 having a cavity 16 essentially in the shape of the final desired part. The die 14 comprises a plurality of holes 18 used to draw the blank

a5 12 into the cavity 16 so that the blank take its final form 20. Additionally, air pressure can be used to help form the part. A male die portion (not shown) can also be used to help form the part by pressing the blank into the cavity 16.

When the formed part or skin 20 has sufficiently cooled, it is removed from the vacuum-forming die 14. This step can be either done manually or using automated techniques such as robotics. At this point, excess material 13 can be trimmed from the formed part 20 using a trimming operation such as a water jet cutter as shown in Figure 4. The water jet cutter uses water pressurized up to 60,000 psi and forced through a small opening to trim the excess material to form the final desired part shape. Abrasive material, such as garnet, may be added to the pressurized water to better cut composite materials.

Referring now to Figure 5, the formed part 20 is placed in a RIM (Reaction Injection Molding) mold cavity 30 having a cavity (not shown) essentially in the shape of the final part. The mold 30 may be heated to approximately 140-180 degrees Fahrenheit. Next, natural fibers 22 of, for example, hemp, kenaf, sisal, flax, or jute may be placed on the cut skin 20. As discussed below, the fibers may be applied simultaneously with the resin. These natural fibers 22 replace fiber glass and other fibers used in the prior art to provide recyclability. Figure 5 illustrates the natural fibers 22 placed on an interior, concave surface. The natural fibers 22 may be provided as a fiber mat or as rovings. Further, the natural fibers 22 can be provided in roll or sheet form.

---

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 3, at line 29 through page 4, line 6 with the paragraph shown below:

---

a6 Isocyanate 32 and resin 34 are mixed in an impingement head 35 and the resulting isocyanate and resin mixture 36 is either applied into the gap created between the formed part 20 and the male mold portion 50 through a mixhead via the open pour process simultaneously with chopped natural fibers 22 or onto the natural fibers 22 and formed part 20. Preferably, the isocyanate is polymeric isocyanate. More preferably, the isocyanate is a polymeric isocyanate having 30-34% free NCO. The resin mixture is preferably a rigid type